Oxford Democrat.

No. 40, Vol. 4, New Series. Paris, Maine, Tuesday, February 11, 1845. Old Series, No. 50, Vol. 13.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY
G. W. Millett,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One Dollar and Fifty Cents in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms;—the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement. A reasonable deduction will be made for cash in advance.

Book and Job Printing
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

POPULAR TALES.

[From Blackwood's Magazine.]

THE STOLEN CHILD.

A THRILLING STORY.

It was towards the commencement of the month of December, 1825, that I was going down the Mississippi in the steamboat Feliciana. We had arrived in the neighborhood of Hopefield, Hampstead county, when one of our paddles struck a sawyer,* and was broken to pieces. We were obliged in consequence to cast anchor before the town.

Hopefield is a small town on the west bank of the river, about six hundred miles from New Orleans, and five hundred below the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi. It consisted, at the time of which I speak, of about fifteen houses, two of which were taverns and shops of the usual kind found in such places—their stock in trade consisting of a cask or two of whiskey, a couple of dozen knives and forks, a few colored handkerchiefs, some earthenware, lead, powder and the like. Our party was composed of ten ladies, the same number of young men, and several elderly gentlemen. Nothing appears so desirable, during a long voyage in a river steamboat, as a stroll upon shore; and, as there was nothing to be done at Hopefield, the proposal of one of our number to take a ramble in the forest, was met with unqualified approbation by all the young men. We equipped ourselves each with a rifle, and a bottle of wine or brandy, to keep the vapors of the swamps out of our throats; the son of one of the tavern-keepers, who offered himself as a guide, was loaded with a mighty ham and a bag of biscuits, which we procured from the steamboat; and, thus provided, we sallied forth on our expedition, attended by the good wishes of the ladies, who accompanied us a few hundred yards into the wood, and then left us to pursue our march.

I have often had occasion to notice, that the first entrance into one of our vast American forests, is apt to reduce the greatest talker to silence. In the present instance I found the truth of this remark fully confirmed. Whether it was the subdued half light of the luxurient wilderness through which we were passing, the solemn stillness, only broken by the rustling of the dead leaves under our feet, or the colossal dimensions of the mighty trees, that rose like so many giants around us, that wrought upon the imagination, I cannot say; but it is certain that my companions, who were mostly from the Northern States, and had never before been beyond Albany or the Saratoga Springs, became at once silent, and almost sad. The leaves of the cotton-tree, that giant of the South-Western forests, had already assumed the tawny hues of latter Autum; only here and there a streak of sunbeam, breaking through the canopy of branches that spread over our heads, brought out the last tints of green now fast fading away, and threw a strange sparkling ray, a bar of light, across our path. Here was a magnolia with its snow-white blossoms, or a catalpa with its long cucumber shaped fruit, amongst which the bright-hued red birds and paroquets glanced and fluttered.

We walked for some time through the forest, amused more than once by the proceedings of two young clerks from Boston, who saw a wild animal in every thicket, and repeatedly levelled their guns at some bear or panther, which turned out to be neither more nor less than a bush or tree-stump. They pestered our guide with all sorts of simple questions, which he, with a true backwoodsman's indifference, left for the most part unanswered. After about an hour, we found ourselves on the borders of a long and tolerably wide swamp, formed by the overflowings of the river, and which stretched for some five miles from north to south, with a broad patch of clear bright-green water in the centre. The western bank was covered with a thick growth of palmettoes, the favorite cover of deer, bears, and even panthers; and this cover we resolved to beat.—We divided ourselves into two parties, the first of which, consisting of the New Englanders, and accompanied by the guide, was to go round the northern extremity of the swamp, while we were to take a southerly direction, and both to meet behind the marsh, on a certain path which led through a thicket of wild plum-trees and acacias. Our guide's instructions were not the clearest, and the landmark's he gave us were only intelligible to a thorough backwoodsman; but as too many questions would probably have puzzled him, without making matters clearer to us, we set off, trusting to our eyes and ears, and to the pocket-compasses with which several of us were provided.

After another hour's walk, during which we had seen nothing but wild pigeons and squirrels, and a few moccasin snakes warming themselves in the sun-beams, which latter, on our approach, drew hastily back under the heaps of dry leaves, we arrived at the northern extremity of the swamp. Proceeding a short distance westward, we then took a northerly direction, along the edge of the palmetto field, with the marsh upon our right hand. It was a sort of cane-brake we were passing through, firm footing, and with grass up to our knees; the shore of the swamp or lake was overgrown with lofty cedars, shooting out of water four or five feet deep, which reflected their circular crowns. The broad streak of water looked like a huge band of satin, and the slightest motion of the leaves was immediately perceptible in the mirror beneath them. From time to time, the least possible breeze rustled through the trees, and curled the water with a tinny ripple. The water itself was of the brightest emerald-green; and the forest of palmetto stems that grew along the edge, was reflected in it like myriads of swords and lances. In the small creeks and inlets, flocks of swans, pelicans, and wild geese, were sunning themselves, and pluming their feathers for their winter flight. They allowed us to come within a score of paces of them, and then flew away with a rushing, whirling noise.

We had been for some time plodding patiently along, when our attention was suddenly attracted by a slow but continued rustling amongst the palmettos. Something was evidently cautiously approaching us, but whether panther, stag or bear, we could not tell—probably the last. We gave a glance at our rifles, cocked them, and pressed a few paces forward amongst the canes; when suddenly a bound and a cracking noise, which grew rapidly more distant, warned us that the animal had taken the alarm. One of our companions, who had as yet never seen a bear-hunt, ran forward as fast as the palmettos would allow him, and was soon out of sight. Unfortunately we had no dogs, and after half an hour's fruitless beating about, during which we started another animal, within sight or shot of which we were unable to get, we became convinced that we should have to meet our friends empty-handed. It was now time to proceed to the place of rendevous, on the further side of the palmetto field, which was about half a mile wide. The man who had gone after the bear, had rejoined us, and from him we learned that the brake was bordered on the western side by a dense thicket of wild-plum, apple and acacia trees, through which there was not the least sign of a path. On arriving there, we saw that his account was a correct one; and, to add to our difficulties, the nature of the ground in our front now changed, and the cane-brake sank down into a sort of swampy bottom, extending to the northern extremity of the lake. Our situation was an embarrassing one. Before us, an impassable swamp; to our rght, water; to our left, an impenetrable thicket; and four hours of the eight that had been allotted to us already elapsed. There seemed nothing to be done but to retrace our steps; but, before doing so, we resolved to make a last effort to find a path. To this end we separated, taking different directions, and for nearly half an hour we wandered through the thicket, amongst bushes and brambles, tearing ourselves to no purpose. At last, when I for one was about to abandon the search in despair, a loud hurrah gave notice that the path was found. We were soon all grouped around the lucky discoverer; but to our considerable disappointment, instead of finding him at the entrance of the wished-for road, we beheld him gravely contemplating a cow, which was cropping the grass quite undisturbed by our approach. Nevertheless, this was no bad find, if we could only ascertain whether it was a stray cow that had wandered from its home, or a beast of regular habits that passed each night in its master's cow-house. An Ohioman solved the question, by pointing out that the animal had evidently been milked that morning; and as we were debating how we should induce brindle to proceed in the direction of its domicile, he settled that difficulty also, by firing his rifle so close to the beast's tail, that the bullet carried off a patch of hair, and grazed the skin. The cow gave a tremendous spring; and rushed through a thicket, as if a score of wolves had been at its heels. We followed, and the brute led us to a tolerably good path through the wilderness, which we had thought impenetrable. It was doubtless the path that was to place us to the appointed place of meeting; and we now slackened our pace, and followed the cow's trail more leasurely. We had proceeded about a mile, when a strong light in the distance made us aware that we were coming to a clearing; and on arriving at the place, we found several maize fields enclosed by hedges, and a log house, the smoking chimney of which bespoke the presence of inhabitants.

The dwelling was pleasantly situated on a gentle slope, roofed with clapboards, and having stables and other out-houses in its rear, such as one usually finds in backwood settlements of the more comfortable kind. Peach trees were trailed against the house, in front of which stood some groups of papaws. The whole place had a rural and agreeable aspect.

We were scarcely within the hedge that surrounded the domain, when a brace of bull-dogs rushed upon us with open jaws. We were keeping off the furious brutes with some difficulty, when a man came out of the barn, and, upon seeing us, again entered it. After a few moments, he appeared for a second time, in company with two negroes, who were leading by the horns the very same cow which we had so unceremoniously compelled to become our guide. We greeted the man with a 'good morning;' but he made no answer, merely gazing hard at us with a cold sullen look. He was a tall, broad-shouldered, powerful man, with an expressive, but extraordinarily sad, gloomy, and almost repulsive countenance. There was a restless excitement of manner about him, which struck us at the very first glance.

'A fine morning,' said I, approaching the stranger.

No answer. The man was holding the cow by one horn, and staring at the tail, from which a drop or two of blood was falling.

'How far is it from here to Hopefield?' asked I.

'Far enough for you never to get there, if it is you who've been drivin' my cow,' was the threatening reply.

'And if we had driven your cow,' said I, 'you would surely not take it amiss? It was a mere accident.'

'Such accidents don't often happen. People don't shoot cows, if they haven't a mind to eat other folk's beef.'

'You do not suppose,' said the Ohioman, 'that we should wish to hurt your cow—we, who have no other intention but to shoot a few turkies for the voyage. We are passengers by the Feliciana—one of our paddles is broken, and that is the reason that our boat is at anchor in front of Hopefield, and that we are here.'

This circumstantial explanation seemed to produce little effect on the backwoodsman. He made no reply. We walked towards the house and on stepping in, found a woman there, who scarcely looked at us, or seemed aware of our entrance. There was the same appearance of fixed grief upon her countenance, that we had remarked in the man; only with the differance, that the expression was less morose and fierce, but on the other hand more mournful.

'Can we have something to eat?, said I to the woman.

'We don't keep a tavern,' was the answer.

'The other party cannot be far off,' said one of my companions. 'We will give them a sign of our whereabout.' And so saying, he passed out at the door and walked a few paces in the direction of a cotton field.

'Stop!' cried the backwoodsman, suddenly, placing himself before him. 'Not a step further shall you go, till you satisfy me who you are, and where from.,

'Who and where from?' replied our comrade, a young doctor of medicine from Tennessee.—'That is what you nor any other man shall know who asks after such a fashion. If I am not mistaken we are in a free country.' And as he spoke he fired off his rifle.

The report of the piece was echoed so magnificently from the deep forests which surrounded the plantation that my other companions raised their guns to their shoulders, with the intention of firing also. I made them a sign in time to prevent it. Although there could hardly be any real danger to be apprehended, it appeared to me advisible to hold ourselves prepared for whatever might happen. The next moment a shot was heard—the answer to our signal.

'Keep yourself quiet,' said I to the backwoodsman, 'our companions and their guide will soon be here. As to your cow, you can hardly have so little common sence as to suppose that five travellers would shoot a beast that must be perfectly useless to them.'

As I left off speaking, there emerged from the forest our other detachment and the guide, the latter carrying two fat turkeys. He greeted the backwoodsman as an old acquaintance, but with a degree of sympathy and compassion in the tone of his salutation which contrasted strangely with his usual rough, dry manner.

'Well, Mr. Clarke,' said he, 'heard nothing yet? I am sorry for it—very sorry.'

The backwoodsman made no reply, but his rigid sturdy mien softened, and his eyes, as I thought glistened with moisture.

'Mistress Clarke,' said our guide to the woman, who was standing at the house-door, 'these gentlemen here wish for a snack. They've plenty of every thing, if you'll be so good as to cook it.'

The woman stood without making any reply; the man was equally silent. There was a sort of stubborn, surly manner about them, which I had never witnessed in backwoods-people.

'Well,' said the doctor, 'we need expect nothing here. We are only losing time. Let us sit down on a tree-trunk, and eat our ham and biscuits.'

The guide made us a significant sign, and then steping up to the woman, spoke to her in a low and urgent tone. She did not, however, utter a word.

'Mistress" said the doctor, 'something must have happened to you or your family, to put you so out of sorts. We are strangers, but we are not without feelings. Tell us what is wrong.—There may be means of helping you.

The man looked up; the woman shook her head.

'What is it that troubles you?' said I, approaching her. 'Speak out. Help often comes when least expected.'

The woman made no answer, but stepped up to our guide, took a turkey and the ham from him and went into the house. We followed, sat down at the table, and produced our bottles. The backwoodsman placed glasses before us. We pressed him to join us, but he obstinately declined our invitation, and we at last became weary of wasting good words on him. Our party consisted as before mentioned, of ten persons; two bottles were soon emptied; and we were beginning to get somewhat merry whilst talking over our morning's ramble, when our host suddenly got up from his seat in the chimney corner, and approached the table.

'Gemmen,' said he, 'you musn't think me uncivil if I tell you plainly that I can have no noise made in my house. It an't a house to last in—that it ain't, by G—!' And having so spoken he resumed his seat, leant his head upon both hands, and relapsed into his previous state of gloomy reverie.

'We ask pardon,' said we; 'but really we had no idea that our cheerfulness would annoy you.'

The man made no reply, and half an hour passed away in whisperings and conjectures. At the end of that time, a negro girl came in to spread the table for our meal.

After much entreaty, our host and hostess were prevailed on to sit down with us. The former took a glass of brandy, and emptied it at a draught. We filled it again; he drank it off, and it was again replenished. After the third glass, a deep sigh escaped him. The cordial had evidently revived him.

'Gemmen,' said he, 'you will have thought me rough and stubborn enough, when I met you as you had been huntin' my cow; but I see, now who I have to do with. But may I be shot myself, if, whenever I find him, I don't send a bullet through his body; and I'll be warrant it shall hinder his stealin' any more children.'

'Steal children!' repeated I. 'Has any one of your negroes been stolen?'

'One of my niggers, man! My son, my only son! Her child!' continued he, pointing to his wife. 'Our boy, the only one remaining to us out of five, whom the fever carried off before our eyes. As bold and smart a boy as any in the back-woods! Here we sat ourselves down in the wilderness, worked day and night, went through toil and danger, hungar and thirst, heat and cold. And for what? Here we are alone, deserted, childless; and nothin' left for us but to pray and cry, curse and groan. No help; all in vain. I shall go out of my mind, I expect. If he were dead—if he were lyin' under the hillock yonder beside his brothers, I would say nothing. *He* gave, and He has a right to take away! But, Almighty God!' And the man uttered a cry so frightful, so heart-rending, that the knives and forks fell from our hands, and a number of negro women and children came rushing in to see what was the matter. We gazed at him in silence.

'God only knows,' continued he, and his head sank upon his breast; than, suddenly starting up he drank off glass after glass of brandy, as fast as he could pour it out.

'And how and when did this horrible theft occur?' asked we.

'The woman can tell you about it,' was the answer.

The woman had left the table, and now sat sobbing and weeping upon the bed. It was really a heart-breaking scene. The doctor got up and led her to the table. We waited till she became more composed, anxiously expecting her account of this horrible calamity.

'It was four weeks yesterday,' she began; 'Mister Clark was in the forest; I was in the fields, looking after the people, who were gathering the maize. I had been there some time, and by the sun it was already pretty near eleven; but it was as fine a morning as ever was seen on the Mississippi, and the niggers don't work well if their's somebody to look after them—so I remained. At last it was time to get the people's dinner ready, and I left the field. I don't know what what it was, but I had scarcely turned towards the house, when it seemed as if somebody called to me to run as fast as I could; a sort of fear and uneasiness came over me, and I run all the way to the house. When I got there I saw little Cesy, our black boy, sitting on the threshold, and playing all alone. I thought nothing of this, but went into the kitchen, without suspecting anythink wrong. As I was turning about amongst the pots and kettles, I thought suddenly of my Dougal. I threw down what I had in my hand, and ran to the boor. Cesy came to meet me: 'Missi,' said he, 'Dougal is gone.'

'Dougal is gone!' cried I. 'Where is he gone to, Cesy?'

'Don't know,' said Cesy; 'gone away with a man on horseback.'

'With a man on horseback?' said I. 'In God's name where can he be gone to? What does all this mean Cesy?'

'Don't know,' said Cesy.

'And who was the man? Did he go willingly?'

'No! he didn't go willingly!' said Cesy: 'but the man got off his horse, put Dougal upon it and then jumped up behind him and rode away.'

'And you don't know the man?'

'No, missi!'

'Think again, Cesy,' cried I; for God's sake remember. Don't you know the man?'

'No, said the child, 'I don't know him.'

'Didn't you see what he looked like?' Was he black or white?'

'I don't know,' said Cesy, crying; 'he had a red flannel shirt over his face!'

'Was it neighbor Syms: or Banks, or Medling, or Barnes?'

'No!' whined Henry.

'Gracious God!' cried I. 'What is this? What has become of my poor child?' I ran backwards and forwards into the forest, through the fields. I sallied out. I looked everywhere. At last I ran to where the people were at work and fetched Cesy's mother. I thought she would be able to make him tell something more about my child. She ran to the house with me, promised him cakes, new clothes, every thing in the world; but he could tell nothing more than he had already told me. At last Mister Clarke came.'

Here the woman paused, and looked at her husband.

'When I came home,' continued the latter, 'the woman was nearly distracted; and I saw directly that some great misfortune had happened. But I should never have guessed what it really was. When she told me, I said to comfort her, that one of the neighbors must have taken the child away, though I didn't think it myself; for none of the neighbors would have allowed themselves such a freedom with my only child. I shouldn't have thanked 'em for it I can tell you. I called Cesy, and asked him again what the man was like: if he had a blue or a black coat? He said it was blue. What sort of a horse? 'A brown one.' 'What road had he taken?,' 'That road,' answered the boy, pointing to the swamp. I sent all my niggers, men women and children, round to the neighbors, to seek for the child, and tell them what had happened. I myself followed the path that the robber had taken and found hoof prints upon it. I tracked them to the creek but there I lost the trail. The man must have got into a boat, with his horse and the child, had perhaps crossed the Mississippi, or perhaps gone down the stream. Who could tell where he would land? It might be ten, twenty, fifty or a hundred miles lower down. I was terribly frightened, and I rode on to Hopefield.—There nothing had been seen or heard of my child; but all the men got on their horses to help me to find him. The neighbors came also, and we sought about for a whole day and night. No trace nor track was to be found. Nobody had seen either the child nor the man who had carried him off. We beat the woods for thirty miles round my house, crossed the Mississippi, went up as far as Memphis, and down to Helene and the Yazoo river; nothing was to be seen or heard.

'We came back as we went out, empty-handed and discouraged. When I got home, I found the whole country assembled at my house. Again we set out; again we searched the forest through; every hollow tree, every bush and thicket, was looked into. Of bears, stags and panthers, there were plenty, but no signs of my boy. On the sixth day I came home again; but my home was become hateful to me—everything vexed and disgusted me. My clothes and skin were torn off by the thorns and briars; my very bones ached; but I didn't feel it. It was nothing to what I suffered in my mind.

'On the second day after my return, I was lying heart and body sick in bed, when one of the neighbors came in, and told me that he had just seen, at Hopefield, a man from Mully county, who told him that a stranger had been seen on the road to New Madrid, whose description answered to that which Cesy had given of the child stealer. It was a man with a blue coat and a brown horse, and a child upon the saddle. I forgot my sickness and soar bones, bought a new horse—for I had ridden mine nearly to death—and set out directly, rode day and night, three hundred miles to New Madrid; and when I arrived there sure enough I found the man who had been described to me, and a child with him. But it was not my child! The man belonged to New Madrid, and had been on a journey with his son into Mully county.

'I don't know how I got home again. Some people found me near Hopefield, and brought me to my house. I had a fever, and was raving for ten days; and during that time the neighbors advertised the thing in all the papers in Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana. We had ridden altogether thousands of miles, but it was no use. No!' continued he, with a deep groan; 'if my child had died of a fever, if he had fallen in with a bear or panther, and been killed, it would be bitter, bitter sorrow—he was my last child. But, merciful God—stolen! My son, my poor child stolen!'

And the man cried aloud, sprang from his seat, and wrung his hands and wept like an infant.—Even his wife had not shown such utter agony of grief.

'When I go to work,' continued he, after a pause, 'my little Dougal seems to stand before me, and my hands fall to my sides, as stiff and heavy as though they were lead. I look round, but no Dougal is there. When I go to bed, I put his bed beside mine, and call him, but no one answers. Sleeping or waking, my poor boy is always before me. Would to God I were dead! I have cursed and sworn, prayed and supplicated, wept and groaned, but all—all in vain!'

I have seen many persons suffering from distress of mind, but never did I meet with one whose sorrow was so violent and overpowering as that of this backwoodsman. We did our utmost to console him, and to inspire him with new hope, but he was inconsolable; his eyes were fixed, he had fallen into a sort of apathy, and I doubt if he even heard what was said to him.—We ourselves were so affected, that our words seemed to choke us. Time passed, however; it was impossible for us to remain any longer, nor could we have done any good by so doing. We shook the unfortunate couple by the hand, promised to do all in our power to learn something of the child's fate, and took our departure.

It was six weeks from the time above referred to, that I found myself compelled by business to make a journey to Natchez. I had often thought of poor Clarke's misfortune, and, in conjunction with my friends, had done all in my power to discover the villain who had robbed him of his child. Hitherto, all our endeavors had been fruitless.—The facts were circulated in every newspaper, were matter of conversation at every ten-table in the country; rewards were offered, researches made, but not the smallest trace of the boy or his stealer was to be found.

It was a bright January afternoon when I landed at Natchez. In company with some acquaintances, I was ascending the hill between the lower and upper town, when we heard an unusual noise and bustle; and on reaching the summit, we saw a crowd assembled before the door of Justice Bonner's house. Upon going to see what was the matter, we found the mob consisted of the better class of people in Natchez, both women and men, but especially the former. Every face wore an expression of interest and anxiety; and upon making inquiry, we learned that the child-stealer had been at length discovered; or rather, that a man had been taken up on strong suspicion of having stolen Mr. Clarke's son, of Hampstead county. I was heartily rejoiced at the news, and endeavored to press forward

* The local name for large tree-trunks which get partially buried in the mud, one end sticking up just below the surface of the water. They cause frequent accidents to the steamboats on the Mississippi.

through the throng, in hopes of hearing some particulars; but the crowd was so dense that it was impossible to get through. I stood there for nearly two hours, the concourse all the while increasing, none stirring from the place they occupied, while every adjacent window was filled with eager, anxious faces.

At last the door opened, and the prisoner, guarded by two constables, and followed by the sheriff, came out of the house, and took the direction of the town prison. 'That is he!' whispered the women to one another, with pale faces and trembling voices, clasping their children tighter, as though fearful they would be snatched from them. The countenance of the culprit was the most repulsive I had ever seen—a mixture of brutal obstinacy and low cunning, with a sort of sneering, grinning expression. His small green gray eyes were fixed upon the ground; but as he passed through the lane opened by the crowd, he from time to time partially raised them, and threw sidelong and malicious glances at the bystanders. He was rather above the middle height, his complexion of a dirty grayish color, his cheeks hollow, his lips remarkably thick and coarse, his whole appearance in the highest degree wild and disgusting. His dress consisted of an old worn-out blue frock, trousers of the same color, a high-crowned shabby hat, and tattered shoes. The impression which his appearance made might be read in the pale faces of the spectators. They gazed after him with a sort of hopeless look as he walked away. 'If this is the man who stole the child,' murmured several 'there is no hope. The boy is lost!' I extricated myself from the throng, and hastened to Justice Bonner, with whom I was acquainted, and who gave me the following particulars.

About four weeks after our excursion in the neighborhood of Hopefield, Clarke had received a letter, signed Thomas Tully, and stamped with the Natchez postmark. The contents were to the effect that his child was still living; that the writer of the letter knew where he was, and that if Mr. Clarke would enclose a fifty dollar bank note in his answer, he should receive further information. On receipt of the said sum, the writer said he would indicate a place to which Mrs. Clarke might repair, unaccompanied, and there upon the payment of two hundred dollars more, the child should be delivered up.

Upon receiving this letter, the unfortunate father consulted with his friends and neighbors; and, by their advice, he wrote immediately to the Post Master at Natchez, informing him of the circumstance, and requsting that the person who applied for his answer might be detained.—Four days afterwards, a man came to the window of the Post Office, and inquired if there was any letter to the address of Thomas Tully. The Post Master pretended to be searching for the letter amongst a pile of others, and meanwhile a constable, who was in attendance, went round and captured the applicant. Upon the examination of the latter, it appeared that he was an Irishman, who had some time previously been hanging about Natchez, and had endeavored to establish a school there. As he, however, had been unable to give any satisfactory account of himself, of where he came from, or what he had been doing up to that time; and as his manner and appearance were moreover in the highest degree suspicious and repulsive, he had not succeeded in his plan, and few parents who sent their children to him had speedily withdrawn them.—He was known at Natchez by the name of Thomas Tully, nor did he now deny that that was his name, or that he had sent the letter, which was written in a practised schoolmaster-like hand.—It was further elicited that he was perfectly acquainted with the paths and roads between Natchez and Hopefield, and in the neighborhood of these two places, as well as with the swamps, creeks, and river there adjacent. He was fully committed, till such time as the father of the stolen child should be made acquainted with the result of the examination.

In five days Clarke arrived with the negro boy Cæsar. The whole town showed the greatest sympathy with the poor man's misfortune: the lawyers offered him their services free of charge, and the second examination of the prisoner took place. Every theing possible was done to induce the latter to confess what had become of the child; but to all questions he opposed an obstinate silence. The negro boy did not recognize him.—At last he declared that he knew nothing of the stolen child, and that he had only written the letter in the hope of extorting money from the father. Hardly, however, had this been written down, when he turned to Clarke, with an infernal grin upon his countenance, and said—' You have persecuted and haunted me like a wild-beast but I will make you yet more wretched than you are able to make me.' He then proceeded to inform him of a certain place where he would find his child's clothes.

Clarke immediately set out with a constable to the indicated spot, found the clothes as he had been told he would do, and returned to Natchez. The accused was again put at the bar, and said, after frequently contradicting himself, that the child was still alive, but that if they kept him longer in prison, it would inevitable die of hunger. Nothing could persuade him to say where the boy was, or to give one syllable of further explanation.

Meantime the Quarter Session commenced, and the prisoner was brought up for trial. An immense concourse of persons had assembled to witness the proceedings in this remarkable case. Everything was done to induce the accused to confess, but all in vain. Promises of free pardon, and even the reward, were made to him, if he told where the child was; but the man maintained an obstinate silence. He at last again changed his story, retracted his precious declaration as to his knowledge of where the boy was, said he had found the clothes, which he had recognized by the descriptions that had been everywhere been advertised, and that it was that which had put it into his head to write to the father, in hopes of making his profit by so doing. In the absence of witnesses, although there was strong suspicion, there could be no proof of his having committed the crime in question. In America circumstantial evidence is always received with extreme caution and reluctance; and even the fact of the child's clothes having been found in the place the prisoner had pointed out, was insufficient to induce the jury to find the latter guilty of the capital charge brought against him. Many of the lawyers, indeed, were of opinion that the man's last story was true, that he had found the clothes, and, being a desperate character, and in needy circumstances, had written the letter for the purposes of extortion.—Of this offence only was he found guilty and condemned, as a vagrant and imposter, to a few months imprisonment. By the American laws no severer punishment could be awarded. This one, however was far from satisfying the public. There was something so infernal in the malignant sneer of the culprit in the joy with which he contemplated the sufferings of the bereaved father, and the anxiety of the numerous friends of the latter, that a shudder of horror and disgust had frequently run through the court during the trial. Even the [illegible] and most practised lawyers had not been free from this emotion, and they declared that they had never witnessed such obduracy

The inhabitants of Natchez, especially of the upper town, are, generally speaking, a highly intelligent and respectable class of people; but upon this occasion they lost all patience and self control, and proceeded to an extreme measures, which only the peculiar circumstances of the case could in any degree justify. Without previous notice, they assembled in large numbers upon the 31st of January, with a firm determination to correct for once the mildness of the laws, and to take the punishment of the criminal into their own hands. They opened the prison brought out the culprit, and tying him up, a number of stout negroes proceeded to flog him with whips of bullock's hide.

For a long time the man bore his punishment with extraordinary fortitude, and remained obstinately silent when questions were put to him concerning the stolen child. At last, however, he could bear the pain no longer, and promised a full confession. He named a house on the banks of the Mississippi, some fifty miles from Natchez, the owner of which, he said knew where the child was to be found.

The Sheriff had, of course, not been present at these Linch-law proceedings, of which he was not aware till they were over, but of which he probably in secret did not entirely disapprove. No sooner, however, was he told of the confession that had been extorted from the prisoner, than he sat off at once in the middle of the night, accompanied by Clarke, for the house that had been pointed out. They arrived there at noon on the following day, and found it inhabited by a respectable family, who had heard of the child having been stolen, but beyond that knew nothing of the matter. The mere suspicion of participation in such a crime, seemed in the highest degree painful and offensive to them. It was soon made evident that the prisoner had invented the story in order to procure a cessation of his punishment the previous night.

The fatigue and constant disappointments that poor Clarke had endured, had worn him out and, at last again stretched him on a bed of sickness. His life was for a long time despaired of, but he finally recovered, and shortly afterwards the term of imprisonment to which the child-stealer (for the public presisted in considering Tully) had been condemned, expired. There was no pretext for detaining him, and he was set at liberty. Clarke was advised to endeavor to obtain from him, by money and good treatment, some information concerning the child. Both father and mother threw themselves at the man's feet implored him to name his own reward, but to tell them what had become of their son.

'You have flooged and imprisoned me,' replied the man, with one of his malicious grins; 'you would have hung me if you could; you have done all in your power to make me miserable. It is now my turn.'

And he obstinately refused to say a word on the subject of the lost child. He left the town, accompanied by Clarke, who clung to him like his shadow, in the constant hope that he would, at last make a revelation. They crossed the Mississippi together, and on arriving behind Concordia, the bereaved father once more besought Tully to tell him what had become of his son, swearing that if he did not do so, he would dog him day and night, but that he should never escape alive out of his hands. The man asked how long he would give him. 'Six-and-thirty hours, was the reply, Tully walked on for some time beside Clarke and his wife, apparently deep in thought. On a sudden he sprang upon the backwoodsman, snatched a pistol from his belt, and aimed it at his head. The weapon missed fire. Tully saw that his murderous attempt had failed, and apprehensive doubtless of the punishment that it would entail, he leaped, without a moment's hesitation, into the deepest part of a creek by which they were walking. He sank immediately, the water closed over his head and he did not once reappear. His body was found a couple of hours afterwards, but no trace was ever discovered of the Stolen Child.*

*Various particulars of the above incident may be found in the Mississippi newspapers of the year 1825-6.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 11, 1845.

TEXAS.—We have seen no article on the subject of the Annexation of Texas to the United States, which can compare with the following from the Journal of Commerce. It contains a brief, but lucid, history of the discovery, the different owners, and transfers of the territory. It likewise presents a candid and impartial view of the advantages and disadvantages of Annexation. We beg of every reader to give the article a thorough and a careful perusal, and then say whether we who urge the Annexation of Texas are attempting to force upon the country a measure of no value.

From the Journal of Commerce.

LOUISIANA AND TEXAS ANNEXATION.

Louisiana was first explored by La Salle in 1673, by descending the Mississippi, from the Illinois to New Orleans. This great river derives its name from the Indians, who called it the *'Ne-misi-pou,* 'or river of Fishes.' La Salle in his expedition ordered by the Count Frontinac, Governor of Canada, was accompanied by Father Hennepin, a Jewish Monk of the Franciscan order, who explored the upper Mississippi. So little, prior to this period, (about 180 years subsequent to the discovery of America by Columbus) was known of the valley of the Mississippi that it was supposed the river of this name entered into the Vermillion Sea in California. This stream was descended in 1672, as low as the 33 deg. of N. Lat. by some intelligent travellers, whose reports to Frontinac on their return caused him to fit out the expedition of La Salle with 52 men.—They named the Illinois river the *'Signiella,'* and the Mississippi the *'Colbert,'* which soon passed away. At a later period, 1699, D'Ibberville was sent to the colony of Louisiana. He, with Crozat, who succeeded him, attempted to change the Indian names of the rivers, calling the Missouri St. Louis, the Mississippi St. Stephen, and the Illinois the St Jerome; but these new names soon passed away, leaving the anglacised Indian names in their stead. It was the intention of the French to firmly unite Canada with Louisiana through the links of the great Western rivers.—This plan was in the progress of accomplishment by the erection of *'Forts Detache,'* when in 1750 the war broke out between England and France, involving a frontier war between the English colonies and the Canadian French and Indians.—This continued till the fall of Canada, in 1763, by the capture of Quebec.

About this time, other important changes of territory took place. France and Spain formed a family compact and alliance. The former transferred the Colony of Louisiana to Spain.—While soon after, Spain dismembered Louisiana, conveying all East of the Mississippi river to England, including East Florida, in exchange for the Island of Cuba, then held by the English. By this transfer the English acquired the country (now States) of the Illinois, Michigan, and parts of Ohio and Indiana. At the close of our war of Independence, the English restored Florida to Spain, while we fell in possession, in right of the British, to all the remainder of ancient Louisiana East of the Mississippi and above Florida.

The Spaniards continued to hold the other extensive portion of Louisiana till the year 1800, when Buonaparte being first Consul, secretly re-annexed it to France by the Treaty of St. Ildephonso, in exchange for Tuscany, which was erected into the Kingdom of *Etruria* under the Duke of Parma.

The boundary of Louisiana, as reconveyed by France to us, included Texas on the West of the Mississippi, and extended in that direction to the Pacific Ocean, and from the Gulf of Mexico to the head waters of the Misssissippi. It extended East as far as the river Perdido, between Mobile and Pensacola, and North to the 33d deg. of latitude. Much dispute subsequently grew up between Spain and the United States relative to the Eastern boundary of Louisiana. We claimed to the Perdido. Spain claimed that Mobile was in Florida. This dispute continued from 1803 to 1813, (Mobile till then remaining in the hands of the Spaniards,) when we took military possession of it, which was during the late war.

Spain never disputed our title to Texas, as a part of Louisiana.

Some doubt has been thrown out as to the real Western limits of Louisiana. An old document is said to exist, in the archives of France, which defines the bounds of the *Bishopric of Louisiana.* By this it appears that it was terminated by the Pacific Ocean on the West. Mr Monroe and Mr Livingston, with the Marquis de Marbois, when negotiating the Treaty for the cession of Louisiana to the United States, had an old map before them, which has never probably been published It had probably marked on it the general outline of the real extent of our purchase, reaching, it is presumed, to the Pacific Ocean.

In the re-annexation of this extensive province to France, Spain agreed to re-convey the entire province, subject to the same boundaries which defined it at the time (30 or 40 years before) when she received it from France.

Buonaparte had not been long in its possession, before it became apparent, that, without a naval force sufficient to cope with England he could not save it from the seizure of England at the first rupture

The hollow and brief peace, which followed the treaty of Amiens. was then in existence, at the conclusion of a long and bloody war between France and England. The former had gained glory and conquest under the First Consul on land; while the latter had, by successive brilliant victories on the ocean, arrogantly claimed to be 'Mistress of the Seas.'

Both parties were presuming and arrogant.—England complained of the Amiens Treaty, as too submissive to France; and above all, of the secret transfer of Louisiana from Spain to France. She imperiously urged it as a law of nations, that, among sovereign powers, no changes of sovereignty can, or ought to take place, without the consultation of all; and hence, England should have been consulted with regard to Spain's retrocession of Louisiana. Buonaparte complained, on the other hand, of England's arrogant assumption to be the Mistress of the Seas. God and Nature wisely decreed and intended the navigation of the ocean to be as free to vessels of all the world, as was the air for the passage of birds. He also complained of England's intermeddling with the Island of St. Domingo, and directly and indirectly causing its destruction, for the purpose of giving greater value to her own possessions in the West Indies. He condemned the claims of England to interfere with other powers in the acquisition of territory, while she, without scruple or consultation, seized upon immense tracts of country in the East Indies, and on possessions in other parts of the world.

The result of these mutual discontents and revilings, was, that both parties commenced active measures for the renewal of hostilities. The year 1803 had arrived. Troubles grew up at New Orleans with the Spanish authorities, who, as soon as they heard of the re-annexation of Louisiana, adopted more strict and rigorous measures of commercial ex-actions with the Western people of the United States. The Western people became discontented, and were loud in their complaints, in some instances manifesting open disaffection for the Government at Washington. Citizen Genet, with other emissaries of foreign Governments, had tampered with their feelings, with a view of influencing them to a separation from the Atlantic States, and joining with the power in possession of Louisana and the mouth of Mississippi, or to aid in forming a distant Western Republic. Mr. Jefferson was accused of cowardice.

A great crisis had arrived. Never were affairs more critical. England was on the eve of renewing war with France, the first result of which would have been the wresting of Louisiana from France by England, and her holding it forever. She at that moment had a large fleet in the Gulf of Mexico, comprising several ships of the line, which would have been able to capture Louisiana with the utmost ease. Buonaparte saw the danger—so did Mr. Jefferson. This great man at once discovered that there was only one course, to save Louisiana from the grasp of England, and that was, to purchase it as speedily as possible from France. Mr. Livingston, our minister, was then at Paris but had no plenary power on the subject. Mr. Monroe was sent with all possible despatch as minister Extraordinary, with full powers to treat for Louisiana. Before he had time to arrive in France, Buonaparte pressed Marbuois, his minister to open negotiations with Mr Livingston, fearing that even then, England might be in possession of Louisiana, before making an open declaration of war; for, said he, 'that is their usual plan of acting.'

He was in want of funds to carry on the war, and foreseeing the utter impossibility of his defending Louisiana against the English, who held the undisputed command of the Gulf, and indeed of nearly every sea, he determined, rather than to have it fall into their hands, to transfer it to the United States. For, said he, 'if I make a sacrifice in selling it to the Americans, it will in their hands prove a dear bargain to the English, for it will prevent their control on the North American Continent, and ultimately raise up a naval power which may successfully control their assumption of supremacy on the Ocean;' or words to that effect. *See Marbois' History of Louisiana.* On Mr. Monroe's arrival negotiations were immediately opened, but for obvious reasons, under circumstances of the most profound secrecy. Our Government not supposing the whole province, including Texas, could be bought, had given our ministers instructions to purchase at least New Orleans, and a considerable portion on the west bank of the Mississippi. But Buonaparte refused to sell a *part,* and insisted on selling the *whole,* or *none.* The whole was accordingly purchased for 80 millions of francs, about 15 millions of dollars; 60 millions of Franks to be paid in a six per stock, and 20 millions paid to our citizens on account of French spoliations. Thus by the energy and tact of Mr. Jefferson, brought to bear upon the first Consul at a favorable moment, Louisiana was saved from the possession of the English.

I have often thought on the consequences, which would have resulted to our confederacy had the English then acquired Louisiana. In such a case they would have divided the valley of the Mississippi with us. They would have owned all the territory from the Gulf of Mexico, including Texas, on the West bank of the Mississippi, to the Pacific Ocean, and the head waters of the Mississippi,—a country two thirds to three fourths larger than all the United States East of the Mississippi! Under this seizure they would have come into the possession of Texas, Louisiana proper, Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa, with all the country West! This conquest, had they known it, would have been worth a dozen Canadas to them.

This is not all. Controlling as they would have done, the outlet to western trade, it would have been easy for them to draw to their interest Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, and indeed most of the country, then thinly peopled, bordering the tributaries of that great river.

The annexation of Louisiana was then opposed, as that of Texas is now. Suppose the opponents, on the ground of slavery, had defeated the acquisition of Louisiana, by which England would have come into its possession. What an irreparable evil would they have inflicted on this country.

To show the folly of siding with the designs of England on that occasion, it is only necessary to ask the question: Which would have been the wisest and most patriotic policy; to admit Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri, with slavery, or to exclude them on that ground, and let those vast and valuable tracts of country fall into the hands of the British?

Those who are opposing Texas annexation, must bring themselves to answer a similar question now.

What have been the results, to us, of the acquisition of Louisiana? New Orleans in 1802, only had a population of some 5000 inhabitants. Its exports amounted to about four millions of dollars. It now has over 100,000 inhabitants, and exports from 75 to 100 millions of dollars of produce. St. Louis, from being a missionary hamlet of the Catholic Church, has now a population of 35,000 inhabitants. We have acquired three new States, part of Alabama and Mississippi, with Iowa, now seeking admission into the Union. We have acquired rich mines of coal, iron and lead. Cincinnati and Pittsburg have been greatly advanced by manufacturing for the consumption of Louisiana, and the communities carved out of her territory.

The admission of Texas should be no more a sectional question, than was that of Louisiana.—It is strictly and essentially a national question, and one in which the free States are as much interested as any other portion of the Union.

If we estimate the crop of cotton in the United States at 2,000,000 bales, and assume a vessel's cargo to be 2000 bales, to transport the whole will require 1000 ships, which assigning 15 persons to each, will give employment to 15,000 seamen. When the transportation of rice (value two millions), tobacco, (about six millions), with hemp, &c., are taken into the account, we may safely assume that double the number of ships and men are required to carry the whole, or 2000 ships and 30,000 seamen. Now, Texas is no doubt capable of producing 1,500,000 bales of cotton; the export of which, will require 750 ships, and about 12,000 seamen.

By the census of 1840, it appears that the annual production of manufactures in the United States amounts to 370 millions of dollars. It is probable that 200 millions of this amount is produced in the free States, of which at least 50 millions is annually bought and consumed in the slave states. Louisiana (proper) alone, according to an estimate I made with much care, when in that State, employed about two millions of dollars worth of machinery, supplied mainly from Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and New England, with other free states. It is not too much to suppose, that when the resources of Texas are once developed, she will consume probably 50 millions of manufactured goods; thus swelling the supplies of manufactured articles made in free states and sent South, to 100 millions of dollars, instead of 50, as at present. What do the enemies of annexation offer to the confederacy in exchange for the immense losses that will be sustained by non-annexation?

Loss in territory—in national strength and security—in trade and commerce—in the spread of free institutions, as opposed to the grasping power of monarchy. Is the mere dread of the immigration of a few negroes from the middle Slave States, (leaving them free States in return,) to balance all these national losses and misfortunes?

We shall aim to show in a few words, that the people of the free States entertain an unreasonable dread of the extension of slavery, and the augmentation of political power in the slave states. They in reality have nothing to fear on this score, with Texas in, or out of the confederacy.

Whenever this country has a population of 100 millions of whites, there will be an end to all negro slavery. When white labor becomes sufficiently abundant to be forced to seek that now performed by the blacks, there will be an end of all slavery. When they are once made free and thrown upon their own resources in contact with the whites, they will from that moment begin to diminish in numbers, until the whole race will gradually disappear, as the Indians have done, before the superior intellect and power of the whites. The doom of extermination to the negro race on this continent is inevitable, by the operation of laws beyond the control and wisdom of man. And this too, without reference to their state of freedom or slavery. Any sudden change of their condition will only hasten the period of their final extermination. I speak of the fact as the result of inexorable causes; not that humanity can any more desire this final destiny, than it has power to prevent it.

The abrogation of the slave trade sealed the extermination of all black slavery, and of the blacks themselves, on this continent.

Mr. Darby has shown that according to the ratio of increase of population in the United States hitherto, by the year 1900 our population will amount to 100,000,000.

Now the census of 1790 showed a slave population of 647,847. That of 1840, a slave population of only 2,487,000, giving an increase of only about 1,839,000 for a period of 50 years.—At the same ratio—in the next fifty-five years, or in 1900, it will not probably exceed 8 or 10 millions; say the latter, which taken from the 100,000,000, will leave 88 or 90 millions of whites, and 10 to 12 millions of blacks, inclusive of Texas.

Whoever lives till A. D. 1900 or 1910 at farthest, (and many are now born who will,) will see this result, viz: a population in the United States of 100,000,000 of whites, and only 12 to 13 millions of blacks. That period stands only 65 to 70 years in advance of us, when slavery will have expired by the laws of population and subsistence.

Which is best, let the evil work its own quiet and peaceful cure in 60 or 70 years,—or push on the destructive projects of immediate emancipation, which at best can only end in disunion, civil war, national disgrace and ruin.

By far the most groundless fear of the free states, is that of being outweighed in the political council of the country by the slave states.

It is immaterial which side of the Sabine the slaves are found, their natural increase can only be the same. If Texas remains independent, the fact will neither abolish slavery there or here—nor prevent the natural increase there or here:—while we should lose every thing without gaining anything—nationally, or even sectionally.

The grain growing free States of the West and North West, that will soon extend to the Pacific Ocean, will far outstrip all Texas and the slave States combined, both in number and in population. We have now 26 Senators from free States and 24 from slave states.* Iowa and Wisconsin will soon extend the former to 30, with 24 from slave states. In the popular branch, the preponderance is much greater in favor of the free states, and must continue to advance; as the free portion of the country contains a rich and healthy soil receiving an immense number of immigrants every year, from Europe.

Texas or no Texas, this preponderance will go on increasing. Indeed, the admission of Texas will only add to the political power of the free states, because its settlement will make as many present slaves states free, as there will be new States formed from it.

The question, stript of party and sectional views, is narrowed down to that of an American and English question. England desires a market for goods, and a supply of cotton, from a source beyond the U. States

When in Liverpool, I asked an experianced merchant what he thought of the success of the British in their attempt to grow cotton, in India in competition with the United States? He replied, "that he believed the attempt would prove a failure, (as it has since done:) that the United States has possession of the cotton markets of Europe, and would continue to hold them." This was said before the Texas question came up. We have possession of the cotton markets of Europe, which yields to us, in exchange for cotton values in money and goods to the amount of about 60,000,000 of dollars per annum. These markets we can continue to hold in spite of all competition if we annex Texas, with all the vast commerce and navigation growing out of its export transportation and return cargoes. If we lose Texas we hazard the loss of the European markets for cotton, and the partial destruction of our manufacturing, commercial and navigation interest!!

Who can say that annexation is not a national question, or that the free States, so far from having any thing to fear from it, have not every reason that national interest, honor, safety and patriotism can suggest, to wish for its immediate consumation.

MANHATTAN,

New York, Jan. 21th, 1845.

*Leaving Delaware out of the account, as being neither one thing nor the other.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Feb. 1st.—In the Senate, motion was made to take up the Resolves approving the Joint Resolutions passed by the House of Representatives at Washington. The Senate refused to take them up.

House.—Petitions were presented and referred praying for alteration of the License Law. A Bill was introduced giving the City of Portland the right to assess a tax of $1,000 to make a reconnoisance of the Portland and Montreal Railroad. It was recommitted to the Committee with instructions to report Order of Notice.

Mr. Perkins called up the Resolves introduced yesterday, by Mr. Berry, approving the Joint Resolutions in relation to Annexation which recently passed one branch of Congress. A long debate ensued. Various motions were made,—to adjourn,—to lay on the table,—but they were all refused. After much time had been spent the yeas and nays were called for, but a quorum not being present the House adjourned without taking any question.

Feb. 3d.—Senate. Business unimportant.

House.—The Clerk announced the absence of the Speaker, when Elbridge Gerry, Esq. of Waterford, was chosen Speaker, pro tem.—80 votes were thrown, Mr. Gerry had 58. The Resolves approving the Joint Resolutions of Congress in relation to Annexation were taken up. Mr. Paine made a motion to amend, by striking out "approve," and inserting "disapprove." This amendment was rejected. The Resolves were then indefinitely postponed, 85 to 8.

Feb. 4th.—In the Senate, the Report of Mr. Madigan, Superintendant of Schools in the Madawaska Settlements, was received from the Governor, and 350 copies ordered to be printed. An order was introduced authorizing the Committee on Valuation to employ two more Clerks, at an expense not exceeding $2 per day.

House.—The Bill repealing the bounty on Bears came up, and passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Chadwick presented the following order:

Ordered, That the Judiciary Committee inquire into the expediency of passing a permanent law in relation to the assessment and collection of taxes, instead of making an annual assessment as heretofore.

Feb. 5.—In the Senate, the Bill to establish the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail Road was taken up. Motion was made to strike out that portion of the Bill which forbids any alteration of the Charter by any future Legislature. After some debate, the Senate adjourned without taking any question.

House.—Bill permitting the city of Portland to assess a tax to defray the expense of a Rail Road Survey, passed to be engrossed. Bill to form a new town, partly of Prospect and partly of Belfast, was laid on the table.

Feb. 6.—Senate. Bill incorporating the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail Road was taken up. The amendment proposed yesterday was rejected, 23 to 1. So the Charter cannot be altered hereafter by any Legislature. Another amendment was proposed, but was laid on the table.

House.—The Bill repealing the bounty on Bears came from the Senate indefinitely postponed. The House non-concurred the Senate & insisted on repeal, 48, to 46. Bill to form a new town, by the name of Searsport, from parts of Belfast and Prospect, passed to be engrossed.

Feb. 7.—In the Senate, the Rail Road Bill came up, and after several unimportant amendments had been made, the Bill passed to be engrossed. Mr. Dunn introduced the following order:—

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that all criminal costs be paid by the several counties where such costs accrue.

House.—Resolve to purchase 500 copies of Greenleaf's Map of Maine came up, and after debate, was laid on the table. An order was introduced to prevent the reception of private petitions after the 24th inst. It was refused a passage. The St. Lawrence and Atlantic Rail Road Bill came up, was read twice and tomorrow assigned.

CONGRESS.

The occupation of Oregon is now the engrossing question in the House of Representatives. The Bill introduced for the Military occupation of that Territory is now undergoing amendment and discussion. Mr. Adams made a speech, in which he fully admitted our claim to the country West of the Rocky Mountains. He introduced an amendment which required that Great Britain should be notified of our intention to take possession, which was agreed to 99 to 97. Mr. A. said that he wished this Government to be geographically, politically, and more than that, morally right, on this question; and this position being assumed, he was ready, if evil followed, to exclaim "come on McDuff."

This remark of Mr. Adams has had a wonderful effect in reviving the drooping patriotism of the Whig party. They have all at once become bold in maintaining our title to this territory, and new energy has been given to their sinking spirits, and what is very strange, they are now vieing with the Democrats to see which shall go farthest in efforts to recover what has heretofore been put in jeopardy by unwitting Diplomacy. The Adams bugle is yet able to give tone and enthusiasm to the Whig party. If war should ensue from the prosecution of our claim to this territory, we have every reason, now, to believe that all parties will unite in calling it just and necessary.

Opinion of the South on Abolitionism.—The Richmond Enquirer, a staunch Republican paper, of which the talented and veteran Ritchie is Editor, has the following judicious and sensible remarks in relation to the efforts of Abolitionists and others of the North, to interfere with the Institution of Slavery. These sentiments flow from the heart, and we wish they might reach the heart. They deserve, as they ought to receive, the calm and dispassionate codsideration of every true patriot—of every well disposed, philanthropist. If the Southern States pass laws which are unconstitutional, and operate to the injury of the North, they should be referred to the Supreme Court of the United States for adjudication, and the decision of that Court should be submitted to by all parties. But this eternal "hue and cry" about slavery, —this everlasting song of Southern tyranny, gotten up and perpetuated by such characters as Garrison, Torry, and a host of minor worthies, exciting sectional jealousies, arraying one State against another, engendering morbid and false benevolence, enlisting all the fanaticism and monomania of the country, to the manifest injury of both Church and State, is a condition of things which ought not to be tolerated. Every good man, every patriot, should repudiate such men and measures, and if they act at all in the matter, their action should be so conducted as to promote the general welfare. Let him who reads the following remarks from a Southern man place himself in the same situation, and then judge whether this would not be the language of a christian, the sentiments of a patriot, and the reflection of a feeling heart. Here is the extract:—

Would to Heaven! that the non-slaveholding States, (the free States, as they please to call themselves,) would let us alone upon this subject.—Leave Nature to itself. Let us, who understand the evil, apply the best remedy of which the case is susceptible. It would be best for ourselves—best for the slaves—best for the accomplishment of the very object which the Abolitionists profess to have in view. We do not meddle with their civil institutions—why should they interfere with us? Why tamper with what does not belong to them? Our glorious country has enjoyed, and would continue to enjoy for an indefinite period, a prosperity unknown to any ancient or modern nations. All the movements of the ultra abolitionists and their aiders and abetters, stir up and excite our feelings. They stir up our passions. They compel us to resort to police regulations, which we dislike. They infuse a jealous and angry temper into our public councils. They threaten the Union—and if dissolution should ever come, they will bring it about. There is perhaps no rock on which the vessel is more liable to be shipwrecked, than this one—and yet they will take no counsel; they will not listen to our remonstrances or our entreaties. They are rushing on in all the fury of fanaticism, to strike at our peace—and they will listen to no warning voice, which would beseech them to forbear. Even the grave Legislature of Massachusetts is hurried on by the Abolitionists into measures which are only calculated to endanger our peace, and to inflame our passions. Cassandra warns them in vain. We pray to heaven, that her predictions may not be fulfilled—and that Troy may yet defy all her enemies.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT

And the opinion of the Press in relation to the course of our Representatives in Congress who voted against Annexation.

Without giving any opinion of our own about this matter, farther than was expressed last week, we refer to the following extracts from different Democratic papers in this State:—

[From the Bangor Democrat.]

THE MAINE REPRESETATIVES.—With the single exception of Mr. Cary, all voted against the Resolution for annexing Texas to the United States. The negative vote of the four democratic members we do not understand and therefore cannot explain or justify it.

[From the Eastern Argus.]

In regard to Texas, we must be permitted to say, that it pains us to see the true friends of annexation, leaving the substance to contend about the shadow. Almost any of the propositions for annexation, that have been before Congress, are better than none; and if it fails through the quarrels of its real, or professed friends, about comparatively unimportant details, a heavy responsibility will rest somewhere.

We believe there is danger in delay, and that a better opportunity to consummate this great national measure, will never occur. The people of Maine expect their delegation in Congress to "use all fair and honorable means" to procure *immediate* annexation, and he who disappoints this expectation, will be called to an account for it, sooner or later.

[From the Belfast Journal.]

It thus appears that a majority of the members from the north only are opposed to the measure. Of the Northern States, however, Connecticut and New Jersey (federal States) go for annexation. *Every member from Maine except Hon. Shepard Cary, voted against Annexation!* And yet scarcely a State in the Union has given more unequivocal proofs of its desire that Texas should be annexed to this Union. Thus are constituences sometimes *represented.*

[From the Portland American.]

The course adopted by the four Democratic representatives from Maine has taken us by surprise. We did not for a moment anticipate action on their part so boldly and openly defiant of the clearly expressed will of the Democracy, and especially of their more immediate constituents. But the deed is done, and they must meet the consequences.

We would add to this expression of public opinion the following Resolution passed by a public meeting of the citizens of Brunswick. This Resolution was reported by a Committee chosen for the purpose, and composed of Gen. A. B. Thompson, S. R. Thurston, and John Crawford. The proceedings of the meeting are signed by Ephraim Brown, Chairman, and M. Titcomb, Secretary. The Resolution is as follows:—

[From the Maine (Bath) Inquirer.]

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the immediate annexation of Texas would be beneficial to the United States, and that every effort of the Democratic party should be exerted to effect that object; and the Joint Resolution of the House of Representatives of Congress, which passed said House on the 16th inst, in favor of the annexation of Texas meets our cordial approbation.

FIRE.—We learn that the Baptist Meeting House at Craigie's Mills, Oxford, was consumed by fire one day last week.

MARRIED.

In Bath, John Donnell to Mary Marriott. Thomas J. Tucker to Sarah E. White of Georgetown.

In Farmington, Frederick Gage to Sarah J. Holbrook, both of Strong.

DIED.

In Augusta, on Tuesday last, Mr. Jacob Stanwood aged 59 years.

In Washington, D. C., 9th inst., George Washington Wilson, for several years a clerk in the General Land Office of the United States.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS DANIEL C. WESTON, of Skowhegan, in the County of Somerset, and State of Maine, merchant, on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1837, conveyed by deed to mortgage of that date, of John Agry Esq. Treasurer of the Trustees of Hallowell Academy, or his Successor in said office, two undivided fifth parts of all that part of Townships numbered Five, in the fifth range of Townships in the County of Oxford, which was granted to said Trustees by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which was conveyed to said Weston and John M. Pollard, on the 20th of June 1835, by said Agry, for and in behalf of said Trustees, which said deed includes, also one undivided third part of the following described sections and parts of sections of land situated in the south half of said Township No. Five, fifth range, and in that part of said Township granted by said Commonwealth to the Trustees of the Farmington Academy, viz:—Section one, four, five, six, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fifteen, eighteen, twenty, twenty one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, and thirty, northwest, northeast, and southeast quarter of section three, northwest and northeast quarters of section seven—northwest and southeast quarters of section eight—northeast, southwest and southeast quarters of section fourteen—northwest, northeast and southeast quarters of section sixteen—northeast southwest and southeast quarters of section seventeen—northeast and northwest quarters of section nineteen—southeast quarter of section twenty-seven—southeast quarter of section twenty-eight—north fractional half section twenty-nine.

The subscriber, the successor of said Agry, in the said office of Treasurer, by order of said Trustees, hereby gives notice, that the condition of the said mortgage deed of said Weston, of the 14th of July, A. D. 1837, is broken, by reason thereof he, for and in behalf of said Trustees, claims a foreclosure thereof.

ANDREW MASTERS, Treasurer of Hallowell Academy.

Hallowell Jan. 17, 1845. 39

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at public Auction, by virtue of License from the Hon. Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate in and for the County of Oxford, at the dwelling house of the subscriber in Bethel, in said County of Oxford, on the first Saturday of April next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, the reversion of the Widow's Dower in all the real estate of which Benjamin Russell, late of Bethel, deceased died seized and possessed, situated in said Bethel.

A more particular description, and terms of sale made known at the time and place of sale.

JAMES WALKER, Administrator.

Bethel, Jan. 22, 1845. *39

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the 1st Tuesday of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

Cyrus Cole, Executor of the last will and testament of William Cole, late of Buckfield in said county, deceased, having presented his third account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Execter give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shewcause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

39 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament and Codicil of

SAMUEL A. BRADLEY,

late of Fryeburg in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to SAMUEL BRADLEY.

Hollis January 21, 1845. *39

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of administrator of the estate of

CHARLES RACKLEFF,

late of Sweden in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to MARY RACKLEFF.

January 29, 1845. *39

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 21st day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five—

On the Petition of **James French, Jr.** of Porter, in said County, representing that Nancy Coolbroth, Administratrix of the estate of William Coolbroth, late of said Porter, deceased, has intermarried with said French before settling her final account of administration of said estate, and praying that he may be appointed to close the administration of said estate:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO F. EMEEY, Registry.

39 Copy; Attest—GEO F. EMERY, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix of the estate of

THOMAS McCOLLISTER, Jr.

late of Canton, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to DEBORAH McCOLLISTER.

Canton, Jan. 7, 1845. 3w39*

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 1st Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five—

Alexander S, Thayer, Administrator of the Estate of James Perry, late of Peru in said county, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also a petition for the sale of real estate of said deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon; and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

39 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 1st Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five—

Thomas Hill, Administrator of the estate of Daniel Stowell, late of Paris aforesaid, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also a petition of the widow of said deceased, praying for a further allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. E. EMERY; Register.

39 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 1st Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five—

Nancy Webster, named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Peter Webster late of Andover in said county, deceased having, presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Nancy Webstr, give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

39 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 1st Tuesday of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five—

Cyrus Thompson, Jr. named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Willard Carver late of Canton in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Thompson give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

39 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waldrford, within and for the county of Oxford on the 20th day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

Benjamin Heald, Administrator of the Estate of Sampson Heald late of Lovell in said county, deceased, having presented his last account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Waterford, on Monday the fourth day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

39 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the county of Oxford on the 20th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred a

Asa Foster, one of the [illegible] testament of [illegible] deceased having [illegible] of the estate of said deceased

It was *Ordered*, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

[illegible]—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-first of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty five—

On the petition of **Joseph Stanley,** Administrator of the estate of Joseph Stanley late of Porter in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of his administrationof the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Fryeburg on the first Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shewcause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

39 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 20th day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five—

On the petition of the Widow of John Wilkins late of said Waterford, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

39 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

ISSAAC WALKER,

late of Fryeburg in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JAMES HOBBES, Jr.

Fryeburg January 21, 1845. 39

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the county of Oxford, on the 21st day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five—

On the Petition of David Hammons Administrator of the Estates of Daniel H Wiley and John Fifield, both late of Stow in said county, deceased, praying for license to sell so much of the real estate of said Wiley as may be necessary to raise the sum of two hundred dollars, and so much of the real estate of said Fifield as may be necessary to raise the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, for the payment of debts and incidental charges.

It was *Ordered*, that the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county on first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

39 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 1st Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

John Harris; Administrator of the Estate of William A. Whitcomb, late of Bethel in said county, deceased, having presented his private account against said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

*39 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 1st Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

Polan J. Perry, Administrator of the Estate of Leonard Brown, late of Oxford in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also a petition of the widow of said deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal Estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said named Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

*39 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 1st Tuesday of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five—

Ichabod Bartlett, Guardian of Joel Stevens of Norway in said county, non compos mentis, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said Stevens.

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

*39 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 1st Tuesday of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five—

Nancy Webster, named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Peter Webster late of Andover in said county, deceased having, presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Nancy Webstr, give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

39 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 1st Tuesday of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five—

Levi Randall, Administrator of the Estate of Stephen Putnam, late of Peru in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also a petition of the widow of said deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased.

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, & shew cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed and allowed:

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

39 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife, Sarah E. Elliott has left my Bed and Board, without any justifiable cause; and refuses to return and live with me. These are to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting, after this date.

DAVID C. ELLIOTT.

Bethel, September 15, 1844. *39

To the Hon. Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford—

DAVID DURGIN of Hiram in the County aforesaid, respectfully represents that William Durgin of Lovell in said County, died on the eighteenth day of January A. D. 1841. Seized and possessed of real estate, goods and chattels, rights and credits which ought to be administered according to law; that thirty days have elapsed since the decease of the said William Durgin and the Widow and next of kin having neglected to take the administration of said Estate, but neglect so to do: your petitioner further represents that he is a principal creditor of said deceased. Wherefore he prays your Honor that administration of said Estate may be granted to him.

DAVID DURGIN.

January 21, 1845.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the [illegible] day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty five—

[illegible] petition it was Ordered, that the [illegible] notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy thereof and of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

39 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

To the Hon. Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford—

THE Inhabitants of the Town of Cornish, in the County of York by Caleb R. Ayer, their Agent, represent, that William Towle, late of Porter in said County, deceased, on the twenty-seventh day of April, A. D. 1838, being then in full life, by his bond, under seal of that date, by him duly executed and here in Court produced, bound himself to convey by good and sufficient deed, to one Stephen Pendexter, the following described real Estate, to wit; "twenty five acres upland in Porter in the County of Oxford, to begin on the town line between Porter and Freedom, sixteen rods a southerly course on said town line, as is fully described in said bond, upon the condition that said Pendexter paid or caused to paid to him, the sum of one hundred and thirty five dollars in four years then next and following: Now your petitioner avers, that said Pendexter has fully performed the aforesaid conditions in his part to be performed, but that the said Towle has been prevented by death, from making and executing a deed as aforesaid, and your Petitioner represents that said Pendexter subsequently, for a valuable consideration, transferred and assigned said bond to your petitioners, and that Joseph G. Towle is the legal administrator of the said William Towle.

Wherefore they pray your Honor to grant license to the said Joseph G. Towle, empowering him to make and execute a deed to your petitioners pursuant to said obligation.

CALEB R. AYER, Agent.

January 21, 1845.

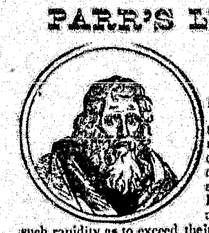
At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford, on the 21st day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five—

On the foregoing petition, it was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy thereof and of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

39 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.



THOMAS PARR,
Born 1483—Died 1635.

THIS fine Herbal Medicine has scarcely been introduced into the United States six months, yet in this short space of time, without any extraordinary exertions on the part of the proprietors, its sale in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, N. England States and Canada, has increased with such rapidity as to exceed their most sanguine expectations.—The public are now beginning to understand and appreciate the superior efficacy of this mild medicine to the powerful purgatives that have been hitherto sold them in the shape of pills which may give relief for a short time but always at the expense of the system, by enfeebling and rendering it more liable to receive again other complaints. On the contrary, Parr's Life Pills gently eradicate disease by removing all obstructions in the intestinal canal, purifying the blood, strengthening the system, and creating a natural and healthy action of the body—they also acpowerfully as a tonic, and restore to the patient a long-lost appetite and a healthy craving for food. As a family medicine it is unequalled, and may be taken by every member of a family from the youngest to the oldest, being perfectly free from all mineral preparations, giving no pain, and acting mildly as a purgative. Many females who have taken this medicine speak in the highest terms of the great benefit they have had from the use of it, and to all females of a delicate habit of body we would particularly recommend this medicine; they will find it agreeable to take, soothing to the system, and certain in removing the sour and bad humor from the body—in the spring the torpid and acrimonious fluids that have lain dormant in the body during the winter, but are again brought into activity, will be speedily removed by taking Parr's Life Pills every night, before going to bed, for two or three weeks. The proprietors have already many excellent testimonials of the efficacy of Parr's Life Pills in bilious and scarbuttic complaints complaints, chronic cases of colds, constipation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaint, debility and complaints incidental to females.

Thus diseases known by the names of abscess, languor, ague, leprosy, asthmas, liver complaints, low spirits, bilious complaints lumbago, blotches on the skin, measles, bowel complaints, nervous affections, cancers, pain in the breast, cholera morbus, palpitations, constipation of bowels, paralysis, consumptions, phlegm, convulsions, piles, debility, rheumatism, dropsy, ringworm, dysentery, scrofula or king's evil, faintings, sore throat, fevers of all kinds, strangury, female irregularities, strictures, fits, tic dolloureux, gout, tumors, giddiness, venereal affections of all kinds, glandular swellings, headache, whooping cough, heart burn, white swellings, hoarseness, worms of every kind, inflammation, wens, indigestion, weakness from whatever causes, jaundice, &c. have all been cured, simply by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, thus showing that what has been considered different disorders, and requiring different treatment, all originated in the same cause, and can be cured by one universal treatment. PARR'S LIEE PILLS, although powerful in conquering disease, yet are as pure and harmless as new milk, and may be administered with confidence to the invalid, however weakly from long ill health, who will soon enjoy those delightful symptoms of a return to strong health, viz: good appetite, sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits.

To have produced a medicine so benign and mild in its operation and effects, and yet so effectual in expelling and curing diseases of however long standing, exhibits on the part of Old Parr deep research, and a thorough knowledge of his subject. Those who have been the instruments of restoring this long lost secret to the world, feel confident, when they make the assertion, that *none need despair*, that if only a fair trial be given, the result will be restoration to health and happiness.

"Thus shall their humble labors merit praise.
And future PARR'L be blessed with honored days."

Agents—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge; Canton Mills J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, Chas. T. Case; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; E. Wilton, J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Fuller.

SETH W. FOWLE, sole Agent for New England. Office 138 Washington St., Boston. Single boxes, 25 cts. Double or family boxes, 50 cts. with full directions.—Aug. 27. 16

F. BROWN'S
Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

THIS is no quack nostrum; it is prepared from the best materials, and the receipt has been examined and approved by many of the first Physicians in the United States.

The true means of preserving the Health and Strength is to purify the blood and correct the unhealthy state of the Bowels. For this purpose we recommend the Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

The component ingredient of these Bitters is no secret They are composed of a very strong preparation of the celebrated extract of Spanish Sarsaparilla and the extract of Tomatoes, with the addition of some of the most popular vegetable medicines the country affords.

This is the first time the medical virtues of SARSAPARILLA and TOMATOES have been combined; and the result has met the most sanguine expectations of the medical profession. The whole vegetable kingdom does not furnish two substances so admirably adapted to PURIFY, NOURISH and INVIGORATE the human system. These Bitters have all the effect of the most powerful purgatives when used in sufficient quantity, and yet are so mild in their operation that they may be given to persons in the most delicate health with perfect safety. They are also very agreeable to the taste.

These excellent Bitters will be found a certain cure in all cases of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Faintness and Sinking of the Stomach, Lowness of spirits, Costiveness, Determination of Blood to the Head, Pain in the Limbs and Side, Diarrhœa, Weakness, Dizziness, Cutaneous Eruptions on the Face and Neck, Hectic Fever, Night Swets, Nervous and Sick Headache, Acidity of Stomach, Bilious Affections, Piles, Costiveness, and in all diseases caused by impurity of the blood, the debility of the system, or the unhealthy state of the stomach and bowels.

They are also exceedingly efficacious in restoring constitution broken down by sedentary employments, and have been extensively used by Clergymen, Editors, Printers, Clerks, Seamstresses, and numerous others whose health had been injured by confinement and close application, with the happiest results.—They restore the action of the stomach, increase the quantity of the blood, and impart to the wan and emaciated system of the invalid the vigor and glow of true health.

These Bitters are warranted to be a purely Vegetable compound—and mark this, ☞ they can never do the least injury in any case whatever.☜

They are kept by many persons as a FAMILY MEDICINE—and have been given to the YOUNGEST CHILDREN, on account of the mildness of their operation, with excellent effect.

The following are a few of the many new recommendations which have been sent to the proprietor of BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA and TOMATO BITTERS within a short time. REMEMBER—Always ask for Brown's, as there are counterfeits.

My former agent in Portland, Me., still continues to recommend Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters in the following terms:—

Mr. T. R. Hayes, lately one of the firm of T. B. Hayes & Co. Druggists in Portland, Me., and formerly agent for Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, says he knows from experience they are one of the most valuable medicines ever used, and now recommends them to all; he says no medicine ever sold so rapidly, or was ever liked half as well; he knows many that have been cured or greatly relieved by its use

Mr. E. Mason, after having the Agency for Portland [illegible] writes [illegible]

[illegible] recommend them [illegible]

[illegible] Louis, to [illegible]

To Mr. Brown, Gentlemen:—I certify that my wife [illegible] with a very bad humor on her face, [illegible] for [illegible] years past.—After using various [illegible] recommended for her complaints with little or no benefit, [illegible] by the advice of Mr. [illegible] Ward she was induced to try your Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, and also is now on [illegible] than she has before enjoyed for the last fifteen years; and I would cheerfully recommend to all and every one who is afflicted with any of the complaints which this medicine is recommended for, to use it in preference to any article now in use.

Yours, Respectfully, J. B. LEACH.
Falmouth, May 21, 1844.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by F. BROWN, the proprietor, 68 Washington-street, Boston; and Wm. Brown, 481 Washington-street, Boston; and by Druggists and regular appointed Agents in the city and country.

Agents.—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge; Canton Mills J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, Chas. T. Case; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; East Wilton, J. & E. Beane, Augusta, E. Fuller.
Aug. 27. 6mEodly

$ 10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR
GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

STYLED

THE LION OF THE DAY.

☞TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of *Bilious, Dyspeptic*, and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Famile Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their effects, and unrivalled in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr Guernsey, of N. York; Dr Delamater, Dr Hossack, and Dr Landon, of Dutchess county; and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have long stood at the head of their profession.

Again: gastic irritation debilitates the digestive organs and becomes a fruitful source of disease: in some people *Dy-pepsia*, in others, *Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epilepsy, Low Spirits, Chronic Diarrhœa, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruption of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Humors, and all Bilious complaints.* These different complaints are each, one and about the same, followed by a train of others, equally as detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad legislation, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well toned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstruction and assist nature in its virtuous laws.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of MERIT DUBOIS on each box.

For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each agent below mentioned.

AGENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Houghton.
Lovell, Weeks & Rundlett, and J. Walker.
Fryeburg, H. [illegible]
Brownfield, [illegible]
Hiram, C. Page.
Woodstock, J. Bailey.
North Paris, Houghton & [illegible]
South Paris, O. H. Fame.
Norway, W. E. Goodnow.
Oxford, Wm. F. Welch.
Canton Point, J. Hearsey.
Canton Mills, A. Barrows.
Dixfield, C. L. Eustis.
Mexico, J. M. Dolloff.
East Rumford, A. Bolster.
Rumford, A. K. Knapp. O. C. Bolster.
East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.
Hartford, W. Hall.
Jacksonville, C. Howe.
Porter, E. Blose, Jr.
Sweden, B. Nevers.
And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.
1y20 C. C. CORLISS, Travelling Agent

For Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is an *old, well tried*, and almost universally approved remedy. It has been extensively used for the last 15 or 20 years in almost every city and town in New England, and also very extensively at the South and West. It is recommended and prescribed by many of the most respectable physicians as a *safe, convenient* and *very efficacious medicine*, and acknowledged by thousands, who have for a long time used it, to be the most valuable remedy for the above complaints ever offered to the American public,

The proprietors of this article cannot resort to the style of advertising which is often adopted at the present day. They do not wish to deceive the credulous and unsuspecting, but appeal, with confidence, to the facts, and experience of a discerning public. There are few individuals in New England who have not used this preparation themselves, or who have not friends who have used it. Numerous certificates from physicians and others, having for many years been published, it is deemed unnecessary to add any at this time. Be sure to get the *genuine*. Call for it by its *whloe name*, "*Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam*," and avoid "*Carter's* Pulmonary Balsam," and the numerous imitations which have sprung up in consequence of the great celebrity of the *true article*. See that it is signed Wm. Jon'a Carter. Prepared by Reed, Wing & Carter, wholesale druggists, 54 Chatham street, Boston, and sold by druggists, apothecaries, and country merchants generally. Price 50 cents. 1ym27
THOMAS CROCKER, Agent for this place.

DR. WISTAR'S
Balsam of Wild Cherry.

THIS [illegible] Pulmonary Consumption, in Asthma in every stage, Hooping Cough, Influenza, Croup, Colds, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, may be had of Agents named below.

☞All published statements or cases performed by this medicine are *in every respect*, TRUE. Be careful and get the genuine "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," as imitations circulate in the street.

Orders from any part of the country should be addressed to SETH W. FOWLE 138 Washington St., Boston, sole agent for New England.

Agents.—Paris, Thomas Crocker; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge; Canton Mills, J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, Chas. T. Case; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; East Wilton, J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Fuller.
Aug. 27. 6mEodly

[illegible] and Norcross, or with any other person who uses our forged names, are cautioned that if they resell, they may *make themselves equally liable*.

We are determined to prosecute all such encroachments upon our rights, and all such *great public wrongs* to the extreme of the law. Valuable information tending to procure the conviction of Norcross will be thankfully received and *rewarded* by the subscribers. TH. ROBERTS & CO.
117 Fulton St., N. York.
July 1, 1844. 17

☞The patrons of Parr's Life Pills will bear this in mind that all Agents for the sale of the "Genuine" are furnished with a certificate of Agency, signed *SETH W. FOWLE*, who is the sole Agent for New England. Office 138 Washington-street, Boston. 1y Aug. 27, 44.

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
FOR THE COUNTIES OF
CUMBERLAND, & OXFORD
POLAND, Me.

DR. JOHN D BUZZELL'S
Family Medicines.

VEGETABLE BILIOUS BITTERS.

THESE Bitters are particularly serviceable when used alone in all cases of obstructions in the stomach and bowels, in chronic affections of the liver, and all other derangements and diseases proceeding from a diseased state of that organ; such as loss of appetite, loss of the stomach, costiveness, dizziness and headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dispepsy, Faintness and sinking in the stomach, eruptions on the face and neck, and are an excellent purifier of the Blood. When these Bitters are taken in connection with the Vegetable Pills and Anti-acid preparation they will remove most inveterate chronic diseases, even in cases where mercury has been unsuccessfully administered.

VEGETABLE BILLIOUS PILLS.

The reputation of these Pills stands unrivalled for the cure of nervous or Bilious headache, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach: they are so compounded as to be slow in their operation, but after they have thoroughly operated upon the stomach and bowels, one or two pills is sufficient to purge the system, and in their operation they not only purge and cleanse the stomach and bowels from every impurity; but strengthen and give new life and vigor to the digestive organs, &c.

ANTI-ACID AND CARMITATIVE PREPARARION.

This medicine has been successfully used for soorness and wind in the stomach, and is a valuable specific in all cases of nervous irritability and hysteria, hypochondria, asthma, palsy and apoplexy, &c.

COUGH MIXTURE.

The reputation of this mixture stands unrivalled for the cure of all caughs proceeding from colds, asthma, chronic catarrh, influenza and inflammation of the lungs or pleura, and chronic affections of the liver, which frequently produce consumption. It is decidedly the best medicine ever discovered for the cure of the whooping cough.

COMPOUND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

All who have used this plaster have found it to be a sure remedy for pain or weakness in the stomach, back, side, cheat, loins, muscles, joints, &c., and for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, &c.

HEMORRHOIDAL, OR PILE POWDER.

This medicine may be relied upon to give immediate relief, and its use persevered in, will effect a certain cure of this truly painful and troublesome disease. This specific has been used by the proprietor in his practice for more than fourteen years, and he has never known an instance where it has failed to effect a cure. Try it.

Ointment for the cure of the Itch and all other cautaneous

ERUPTIONS.

This ointment is a safe and efficacious remedy for the cure of the Itch and all cutaneous eruptions, and for a scald head, one of the worst of humors.

It is a sure remedy for sores and humors upon the face with which children are afflicted, curing without leaving a scar, observing in all cases to take according to accompanying directions, the anti-eruptive or cooling powder.

ANTI-ERUPTIVE OR COOLING POWEER.

A sure remedy for inflammation of the blood or other fluids from which proceeds the St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, and other eruptions of the skin.

Agents—Oxford County.

Paris, J. C. MARBLE; Norway, J. Crockett; Oxford, J. Wilson; New Mills, S. Lane; Peru, Wm. Walker, Brock & Co.; Buckfield, S. Bridgham, N. Harlow; Canton, J. M. Deshon; Turner, Wm. Bray, S. B. Holt; Woodstock, D. H. Hannaford, Rust & Adams; Livermore, Bretton & Washburn; Rumford, J. H. Wardwell, J. Graham; Dixfield, C. L. Chase; Mexico, J. M. Dolloff; Hebron, L. S. Bumpus; Minot, J. Parsons; Bethel, Kimball & Crocker, H. Holt, 2d; West Bethel, H. Ward; Newry, N. P. Ryerson; Hanover, M. W. Kimball; Rumford Point, O. C. Bolster; Peru, L. Bolster; Auburn, C. S. Packard.—Oct. 25, 1844.—ely

GREAT
ENGLISH REMEDY
For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption!

THE great and only remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by the celebrated Dr. Buchan, of London, England, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The extraordinary success of this medicine, in the cure of Pulmonary diseases, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians, as *Confirmed and Incurable*. The Hungarian Balsam has cured and will cure the *most desperate of Cases*. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English medicine, of known and established virtues.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of climate, but to be used as a preventive medicine in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Hooping Cough, and Croup.

☞Sold, in large bottles, at $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of Health.

Pamphlets, containing a series of English and American certificates, and [illegible] of the wonderful success of this [illegible] Agent, gratis.

DAVID F BRADLEE, sole Agent for the United States, 119 Court-street, Boston.

Agents.

Paris, M. Hammond; Buckfield, Long & Jewett; Norway, Hall & Dow; Bethel, R. A. Chapman; Denfield, C. P. Chase; Turner, John Blake; Portland, Edward Mason, Druggist.—Nov. 6, 1844. 1yN26

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

To be sold at private Sale, by virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, the following described real estate belonging to [illegible] A. Milton, and John P. Farrar, minor children of David Farrar, late of Buckfield, in said County deceased, the same being a part of the homestead of said deceased, one piece of land of about twelve acres bounded as follows, viz:—On the East by the town road, on the South by the town road leading from Paris by Wm. Parsons', on the West by Isaac Tucker's land, on the North by the Widow's Dower. Also, one other piece of land of about one acre, situated on the East side of the first mentioned road, and bounded on the West by said road, on the North by land set off to David Farrar, on the South and East by the Widow's Dower, together with a barn and two thirds of a Work Shop standing on the last mentioned piece of land. Also, the N. East front room in the house. For further particulars, enquire of NOAH PRINCE, Guardian of said minors.
Buckfield, November 29th, 1844. 3w31

C. W. WALTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
DIXFIELD-ILVLAGE, MAINE.

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CANTON MILLS, Me.

DR. B. K. SWASY,

FORMERLY of Canton Mills, has located himself at TURNER-VILLAGE, where he will be pleased to attend to all calls in his profession. 37

SOUTH PARIS
WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE SOUTH PARIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY would respectfully give notice that they continue the custom manufacturing business, and are now prepared to receive Wool to manufacture for customers, at the halves, or at the following rates, viz:

Casimere, from	35 to 45 cts.	per yd.
Fulled Cloth,	30 to 37 1/2	per yd.
Satinet, and find warp,	28 to 33 cts.	per yd.
Blanketing, over 2 yds wide,	28 to 35 cts	per yd.
White Flanuel,	17 cts.	per yd.
Colored do	25 cts.	per yd.
Colored and pressed,	25 cts.	per yd.
Cloth Dressing,	8 to 17 cts.	per yd.

A good assortment of the above named cloths will be kept at the Factory, and customers can be supplied with cloths on the delivery of their Wool.

All Wool should be well washed.

If any work goes out of their hands unfaithfully done, they hold themselves accountable for the damage.

Thankful to the public for the liberal share of patronage heretofore received, they hope, by their improvement in manufacturing and by despatch of business, for a continuance of their favors.

ISAAC HARLOW, Agent.
South Paris, May, 1844. tf 52

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Paris, Me., Dec. 31, 1844.

Mrs. Hannah Bates—Elias Cushman—T. B. C. Cummings—Geo. W. Cleudman—Elmira Fuller—Artemas or Freeman Fuller—Miss Mary Holman—Isaac Harlow—Daniel S. Hubbard—Nathaniel Knight—David Marshall—S. Mayberry—Nathan Marshall—William R. Porter—Stephen Paine—Cushman Ryerson—Preston Robinson—Rachell Shurtleff—Cyprian Stevens—Joseph Turner—Ezra Tubbs—Miss Joanna F. Wardwell—Edwin W. Wedgwood—David Young.

G. W. MILLETT, P. M.

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by
T. H. BROWN, Paris-Hill.

Price.—Filling with Gold, from 50 cts to $1,00.

do Tin Foil,	25	50.
Cleaning set of Teeth,	50	1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth,	$1,00	1,50, & 2,00

Work warranted.—March 28. tf 47

NOTICE.

Whereas on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1839, Luther F. Pingree, of Oxford, in the County of Oxford, by his Mortgage Deed of that date conveyed to John Welch, of Boston in the County of Suffolk, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts two acres and ninety six rods of Land situated at Craigies Mills in Oxford, as described in said Deed, which is recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds Book 56 Page 578 to secure the payment of certain notes of hand therein described, and whereas said Welch on the 12th day of November aforesaid duly assigned to the undersigned said Mortgage Deed and the notes aforesaid, and whereas the said Pingree has failed to preform the conditions of said Mortgage, I hereby claim to have possession of said premises for condition broken, and give this notcie to foreclose said Mortgage agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

GEORGE ROBINSON.
Oxford Dec. 28, 1844. 3w34

Limited Partnership.

THE subscribers, ABARNETHY GROVER and FORDYCE C. BURBANK, both of Bethel, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, and JOSEPH H. WARDWELL, of Rumford, in said County, have entered into a Limited Partnership, to continue three years from date, under the name and style of

GROVER & BURBANK,

for the transaction of the ordinary business of a Country Store, at Bethel, aforesaid. Said Abarnethy Grover and Fordyce C. Burbank are the general partners in said Co-Partnership, and said Joseph H. Wardwell is the Special partner, and has contributed, as his share to the common stock, one thousand dollars as capital.

Dated at Bethel the first day of Oct. 1844.
ABARNETHY GROVER
FORDYCE C. BURBANK.
J. H. WARDWELL.

STATE OF MAINE, SS.—Oct. 3d, 1844.—Appeared the aforesaid Grover, Burbank and Wardwell and acknowledged the above instrument to be their free and voluntary act.

Before me,
THOMAS AMORY DEBLOIS,
Justice of Peace.

P. S. The public are respectfully invited to give them due share of patronage. 6w24

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of Licenses from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, so much of the real Estate of Otis Knox, late of Paris in said county deceased, will be sold at Public Auction, as will raise the sum of six hundred dollars for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased, and incidental charges.—Said Estate consists of the homestead Farm of said deceased in Paris aforesaid also one fourth part of Sidney S. Robinson, share in his Father John Robinson farm—subject to the widows right of dower—also the Reversion of the widows right of dower.—Said sale will be at my dwelling house in Paris on the first Tuesday of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SALLY SHAW. Administratrix.
Paris January, 7, 1845 3w37

Notice.

On the 22 day of August 1838, William A. Whitcomb of Bethel in the County of Oxford mortgaged to the subscriber a certain Tavern Stand on Bethel Hill in said County as will appear by reference to the Oxford Records Book 54 Page 501. The condition of said Mortgage having been broken the undersigned claims to foreclose the same.

Also on the 19th day of May, 1834, Seba D. Short of Halifax in the County of Plymouth and Rufus Hoyet of Dedham in the County of Norfolk, mortgaged to the subscriber part of Lot No. thirty in the third Division of Lots in the Town of Rumford in the County of Oxford as will appear by the Oxford Record Book 42, Page 544, and as the condition of said Mortgage is broken the subscriber claims to foreclose the same.

JOHN HARRIS.
Bethel, January, 8, 1845. *3w37

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS Stillman Leavitt, by his deed of mortgage bearing date the ninth day of September, A. D. 1839, conveyed to the undersigned, a certain piece of land situated in Turner, in the County of Oxford, being a part of Lot numbered 240 in said town, which Deed is recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 58, Page 307, conditioned that if the said Stillman Leavitt should pay the undersigned two hundred and fifty dollars in three years with interest annually, then said deed should be void. Now, therefore, the said condition not having been performed, I claim to foreclose said mortgaged premises, and hereby give notice of the same, agreeably to the statute in such cases made and provided.

ASA BRADFORD.
Turner January 10th 1845. 47

Administrators' & Guardians'
DEEDS for Sale at this Office.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the county of Oxford, on the 21st day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five—

On the petition of Benjamin B. Holden Administrator of the estate of Peter Holden late of Sweden in said county, deceased praying for license to sell the whole of the real estate of said deceased (as a partial thereof would injure the residue) for the payment of the debts of said deceased, and incidental charges.

It was *Ordered*, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
39 Copy, Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the county of Oxford, on the 21st day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five—

On the petition of Daniel Towle Jr. Administrator of the estate of Henry Tibbits Jr. late of Porter in said county, deceased, praying for license to sell the whole of the real estate of said deceased, (as a partial sale thereof would injure the residue) for the payment of the debts of said deceased, and incidental charges.

It was *Ordered*, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
39 Copy Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix on the estate of

JOHN BROWN,

late of Oxford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to HANNAH BROWN.
Oxford, Jan. 7, 1845. 3w39

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed, and taken upon himself, the trust of Administrator of the of the estate of

WILLIAM HAYFORD,

late of Hartford in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to WILLIAM HAYFORD.
Hartford January 7, 1845. *39

At a Court of Probate, held at Fryeburg within and for the county of Oxford, on the 21st day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five—

A certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of John F. Hunt, late of Denmark in said county, deceased, having been presented for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, that notice therefore be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
39 Copy Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

HON. LYMAN RAWSON, *Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford.*

JOHN P. FRENCH, of Porter, in the County of Oxford, respectfully represents that Wm. Towle, late of Albany, in the County of Carroll; and State of new Hampshire, on the thirtieth day of December, A. N. 1836, being then in full life, by his bond under Deal of that date, by him duly executed and here in Csourt produced, bound himself to convey by good and sufficient deed to your Petitioner the following described real estate, viz:—"A small piece of land lying in the town of Porter and County of Oxford, viz. to be on the road above the house which Joseph Holmes lives in at the southerly corner of land which I sold to Thomas Chick, the corner that is nearest to the house which the aforesaid Joseph lives in, and from thence to follow the said Chick's southerly line to the corner of land which I once sold to James Y. Smith, or all against the said corner, from thence to follow the westerly line of the aforesaid land which I sold to the aforesaid Smith a southerly course to the southwesterly corner of the aforesaid Smith's land, and from thence to run a southerly course the nearest place to the road, from thence to follow the road on the easterly side to the first mentioned bounds. Not to take any land which I have before sold or bargained away, estimated at ten acres more or less," and have received his note for sixty-five dollars to be paid in work at ten dollars per month, of this date; now if he pays me the note as it reads, in that case I will give him a deed, then this obligation to be void and of no effect, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue. Also, your Petitioner respectfully represents that the said Wm. Towle on the twenty-eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, being in full life, by his bond of that date by him duly executed, and here in Court produced, bound himself to convey by good and sufficient deed to your Petitioner the following described real estate situated in Porter, viz:—Twenty-five acres of land lying in the town of Porter, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, to begin at the crotch of the road which leads up to Nehemiah P. Towle's and to run upon that road as far as land which is owned by Isaac Libby, from thence to run on northwesterly course following the road from the house where Joseph Holmes now lives and land of Isaac Libby and land of Nehemiah P. Towle far enough to get the aforesaid land, and if I do not own land enough there, to begin on the road first mentioned and to run on southerly course by land of Isaac Libby's and at the aforementioned house, carrying that with a south course far enough to get the aforementioned number of acres; and I have received his note for one hundred and forty-five dollars and thirty-five cents, to be paid, one hundred dollars in one year and all of the rest to be paid in five years on annual interest. Now if he pays me the note as it reads and pays all of the taxes there may be assessed on the aforesaid land, in that case I will give him a deed of the aforesaid land, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Now your Petitioner avers that he has fully performed the condition aforesaid on his part to be performed, but the said William Towle has been prevented by death from making and executing a deed as aforesaid. And the Petitioner further represents that Joseph G. Towle, of Porter, is the legal Administrator of said William Towle: Wherefore he prays your Honor to grant license to the said Joseph G. Towle empowering him to make and execute a deed to your Petitioner, pursuant to the obligation aforesaid.

I also certify that on the second day of February, A. D. 1841, that I received a Warrantee Deed of ten acres of the last within mentioned land.

JOHN T. FRENCH.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 21st day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five—

ON the foregoing Petition, it was Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of said Petition and of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Fryeburg on the first Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
39 Copy, Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.